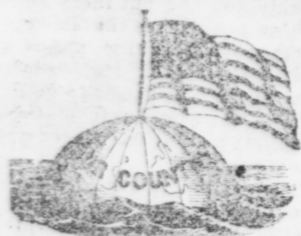


CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, - SEPTEMBER 29, 1870

A. J. MOREY, Editor.



CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION

The Delegates met at Walton, in Boone county, Ky., on last Tuesday, but failed to organize or make a nomination. We understand that an agreement was entered into between the friends of the different candidates, to hold another Convention in the City of Newport, Ky., on the 6th of October.

J. Q. A. KING.

Called upon us last Monday. He is a citizen of McCracken county, in the Southern portion of our State, and one of the most substantial Democrats. Mr. King, served the State faithfully as Lieutenant Governor under Mr. Moorehead.

We are authorized to say that he is a candidate for Governor, on the Democratic ticket, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The friends of this great enterprise in Kentucky, are moving just now in its behalf. It is time that something should be done for the State, as the State will, do nothing for itself. It is said that we are paying fifteen millions of dollars annually to Pennsylvania for coal. That sum would build and run a railroad to the finest Coal and Iron country the world ever saw, in Kentucky. Three millions of dollars would be sufficient to bring as much to our doors as would be necessary for all purposes. Everybody says we need the road, for everybody needs coal. The Kentucky people won't build it, but the Cincinnati people will, provided only that we can get our own consent to permit them to do it.

A struggle has already been had upon the question, and a downright refusal given them.

Again they ask to do the same thing. Shall we refuse them? An effort must be made or they will be refused.

The friends, in and about Lexington, will hold a mass meeting, in that city, on Monday, the 10th of October, for the purpose of giving strength to the Railroad movement in Kentucky.

The people of Harrison county are requested to send delegates to that meeting. It is desirable that a delegation should go up, and before they can go, a meeting must be held and men appointed.

Shall we have a meeting in Harrison? Let the matter be discussed among the people.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Helmhold, the great Buchu Medicine Man, has been recommended by the New Jersey Democracy, as a suitable candidate for President. We believe he would make a good President, as he has proved himself perfectly able and qualified to conduct and attend to his own business, which is more than we can say for the "National Hog," as Fisk, Jr., calls Grant. Besides Helmhold is a Democrat of the firmest and fairest quality; and if he were to become as popular with the people as his medicine, he would be certain to send radicalism "where the woodbine twines."

GEN. VANDEVEER.

This gentleman will be remembered by our fellow-citizens, who resided in Cynthiana in 1861. He was then a Colonel Commanding a Federal Regiment, and about nine years ago this month, he captured Cynthiana, at which extraordinary event a tremendous shout was raised throughout the North. We believed then and do now, that he was a gentleman. During the war he was promoted, and we understand he has served one term in Congress. He has also filled the position of Collector, and as a large number of that class of Federal officers are proving faithless to their government, a detective has been put on his track, and as Vandever was about being brought to trial, he meets his Detective on the Streets in Cincinnati last week, and gives Mr. D., a good caning. We mention this fact simply as another triumph of the Generals since his visit to our city.

CONFEDERATES IN PRISON.

Some time since a Virginia newspaper published a communication from a gentleman, who professed to know, that many hundreds of men were now serving in the Military Prison on the Island of Dry Tortugas, a term, to suit the malicious spirit of some republican Military walking humbug. These men are Confederates, and they serve there on that account. The Negro organ at New Orleans, called the "Republican," verifies the statement of the Virginia paper.

This is a beautiful condition for a country calling itself republican, and progressive republican at that.

It was not long ago that we read in a Northern radical paper, that the people of Kentucky were so prejudicial against yankees and so-called republicans, that they would neither speak or deal with them. With the above facts staring them in the face, and the eternal cries of the tortured prisoners sounding in their ears, we do not well conceive how our people could look upon a radical yankee, much less to speak or deal with him.

The old Constitution of the country reads thus:

"Nor shall any person be deprived of liberty, without due process of law."

These men have been imprisoned by a Court-Martial organized to sentence them; and now, when years have passed since the close of the war, they are continued with the shackles upon them. But such is radical rule. They should be loved and honored for their meanness and faithlessness, if nothing else. Grant is their President, and he is welcome to be a President of such a squad, for he has as much respect for his oath with reference to the Constitution as he has for his word of honor generally.

U. S. GRANT'S PERSONAL DIFFICULTIES.

Some time ago Gen. Rawlin's, Grant's Secretary of War, died, peniless, and a subscription was circulated for the benefit of his family. It was reported that one hundred thousand dollars was raised and presented to Rawlin's wife.

A difficulty has recently sprung up between Grant, the President of the United States, and Col. James Fisk, Jr., manager of the New York and Erie Railroad. They are black republicans of the deepest dye, and have been bosom friends, but they have reached a point in life where that friendship has been brought suddenly to a close, disagreeable as it may seem to such fellows.

It is an old maxim, for which we are not responsible nor do we altogether endorse, that—"when thieves fall out, honest men receive their dues." We do not pretend to say that this is applicable in this case, in all respects, but we think it is in some.

The difficulty between Fisk and Grant, is this:

Grant subscribed one thousand dollars for the Rawlin's Family, and having failed to pay it, sent a friend to Mr. Gould, the partner of Fisk, with the request that he would pay it for him. Mr. Gould, answered his request with the money, but Grant has not paid it back, and Fisk being the partner of Gould was charged with one-half of it.

Col. Fisk goes for his Excellency in a splendid style, showing him up in his true colors. He has given him no more than he deserves. He calls Grant the "National Hog," "National Hog" is good. Some other man has named him the "Great American Smoker." Of one thing we are certain, Grant is an ornament to his party—We mean the colored portion of it.

Col. Fisk says that, "Grant is not only a greedy little wretch, but he's a fool. He don't know any thing; he hasn't brains enough to comprehend the position in which such a thing places him before the country. All he can see in the matter is, that he saved a thousand dollars by it; he is too destitute of sensibility to comprehend what you say about the subscription being a sacred offering upon the altar of friendship. He is incapable of true friendship, and never felt any of the sentiments which true friendship inspires. To sum him up in one sentence, he is the national hog."

Unless Grant can successfully answer Col. Fisk, he will sink into contempt with all parties.

Census Taking.

An assistant United States marshal in Louisville, in taking the census, asked a colored woman what person at property she possessed, to which she replied, "Nothin' but dese tree chillen yere, and dey ain't worth much since the 'maxepation' prockler."

A MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

U. S. Grant, the President of the United States has appointed, Senator Morton, of Indiana, Minister to England, and he accepts. Morton is an approved black-republican, without a spark of principle, except that which actuates him to fight Democracy, and that is just none, but it can be reduced to venality, hatred and malice. He is the meanest representative of the lowest element of the republican party, and goes to the Court of St. James, with perhaps, a character, as good as that of old John Brown, if he were alive.

Mr. Motley, a Boston man, was recalled because he did not please his master, Mr. Grant. It is said that he is a gentleman in many respects, and one qualified to represent a great nation. As soon as Mr. Motley was recalled, Mr. Freelinglyson, of New Jersey, was tendered the position, but did not accept it. Ex-Senator B. F. Wade, was spoken of for the place, as well as Horace Greely, the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Ben. Wade, of Ohio, in a par with Morton, and doubtless a better man—But Greely overshadows them all. He is not only a great man in mind, but he is in every way worthy of the place, and would reflect credit upon the country. As it now is, the country will be compelled to reflect considerable upon Morton that the English people may be compelled to treat him with proper respect.

Grant's ways are peculiar and curious, and his administration and his appointments are not unlike himself. Military men, like the business they follow, have much humbug about them. As to Grant's ideas and his difficulty with England, we know nothing. The Alabama affair is on hand yet. Morton may have Sumner's notion for the settlement, but we doubt it, as Motley was recommended by Sumner. Sumner wanted to whip the English government sometime ago, on the Alabama question, but Grant couldn't see it.

ACCEPTING THE SITUATION.

There are a few people in the Democratic party, as well as few so-called Democratic newspapers, favoring the proposition now being passed from ear to ear, to wit: "Let us accept the situation." What is the situation? Why the amendments fraudulent adopted, and made a part of the Constitution of the United States by the Republican party.

The great National Debt, (falsely called a National blessing,) to be paid according to the bondholders notion.

The "Mongrel party" with all its contemptible acts since it took possession of the National Government—with all the thieves belonging thereto.

"To accept the situation," is no more or less than to accept and agree with the republican party with all its dirty and contemptible so-called principles.

To endorse its revolutionary acts; To endorse the vandalism of its army.

To endorse its faithlessness.

To endorse its rapacity, its venality and its Malice;

To endorse its thieves and land-grabbers;

To endorse negroization humbugs;

To endorse negro suffrage and negro equality.

In fact, when a Democrat "accepts the situation" he has become a black republican, and he may as well proclaim himself such at once. When the "situation is accepted" by a Democrat, he abandons the eternal principles of Truth and Justice—he abandons the men who can administer this government according to the Constitution as it was understood by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and its great founders—he abandons the only "hope and expectancy" for liberty and freedom.

No true Democrat, no true man, will ever give up resisting in a proper manner the party now in power with the National Government.

A Duty.

The preservation of health is a duty we owe not only to ourselves, but also to those who may be dependent upon us, to those with whom we may be associated as relatives or friends. With a due consideration for this, those afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Weakness of the Stomach, or Digestive Organs, will find a never-failing remedy in Hoodland's German Bitters, which can be had of any druggist. They are not a substitute for Rum.

THE HARRISON COUNTY FAIR.

The officers of the Association in Harrison county, and the people there generally, have sufficient cause to congratulate themselves on the success of the late fair which was held on the grounds near Cynthiana, last week. While the exhibition in every department was exceedingly interesting, the great feature was the display of horses, and it is asserted by those who have had opportunities for forming correct opinions that the various rings have never been surpassed in Kentucky. Horses for all purposes, matchless in proportion and symmetry, in style and action, were there from the counties adjoining and even from a distance. The attendance was very good indeed but not so large as the attractive character of their exhibition, and the generous hospitality of the people deserved.

It is probable that a new location will be selected for the fair grounds, some point on the Kentucky Central Railroad, as Mr. Ransom the efficient General Ticket Agent has offered to give the Association \$2,000 if the removal to the railroad is determined on.

Our representative at the fair acknowledges his indebtedness to the courteous and attentive Secretary, J. Q. Ward, Esq., and to Mrs. Wm. Murtry and others for the hospitality extended to him.

The excellent music furnished by Herd's band from Cincinnati heightened the enjoyment of all present.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, September 26th. A great battle is reported to have raged all day on Friday north of Paris, between Pontoi and Isle Adam. There is a rumor that a sharp engagement occurred on Friday at Chateau Dun, fifty miles from Tours, between a force of German cavalry and the Garde Mobile, in which the cavalry was defeated. Over 100 officers and about two thousand French soldiers capitulated at Toul.

The report that the Army of Paris has revolted is denied. The disturbances in Paris are said to have been caused partly by robbers and murderers, and partly by hostile emissaries. Order is reported to have been restored, and the population energetic and resolved on defense. German accounts state that Bismarck was not averse to coming to terms with France, but that the King opposed every proposition, and declared that France should make peace, as she once forced Prussia to make peace, in her capital and in the palace of her sovereign. A Berlin dispatch states that there are 650,000 German troops now in France, consisting of twenty-one army corps; very few of the Landwehr are of the number, three fresh army corps are under arms but have not yet left Germany. Mr. Thiers left Vienna for St. Petersburg. His mission is reported to have proved a failure at the former place.

TUESDAY September 27th.

The war dispatches contain nothing of special importance. Several engagements have taken place in the open country between Paris and Elpis. No particulars are given, but they are said to have been without serious results. Marshal Bazaine again attempted to make an escape toward Thionville on Friday. After a sharp fight he was driven into Metz, there is an intense feeling against Prussia in England, owing to the failure of the peace negotiations. Another immense Democratic meeting was held in London on Saturday. Placards were extensively posted favoring active interference by England in behalf of France. The workmen at Brussels are manifesting their hostility to Prussia. Advances from Paris, per balloon, state that the city is completely surrounded by the enemy at a distance of from two to three thousand yards from the outlying forts. The attitude of the population is reported very determined.

WEDNESDAY September 28th.

On Thursday last the French, under General Manlay, attacked the heights at Villejuif, south of Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. After a sharp fight for some hours the French captured the redoubts of Montigny, Sague, Villegri and Hautes Bruyeres. The loss of the Prussians was heavy. On the same day the French drove the enemy from the village of Drancy, and recaptured Pierrefitte, nine miles north of St. Denis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force. The French have evacuated Orleans, being unable to hold it against the superior numbers of the enemy. It is reported that a breach has been made in Strasburg broad enough to warrant an assault. The North German Gazette denies that the restoration of Bonaparte is embraced in the German plans. Jules Favre has made an official report to the government at Tours in regard to the recent peace negotiations. A brother of Jules Favre was permitted by the Prussians to enter Metz, where he spent two days. Favre was sent by the Paris Government with full powers to treat for Metz. Bazaine is said to have been averse to all treaties at present, and somewhat insubordinate toward the new Government since the appearance of its peace proclivities. Another dispatch states that Bazaine does not recognize the Republic, and demands the orders of the Emperor or the Emperor, to surrender.

The Pope-Interesting Dispatch From an American Bishop in Rome-Probable Renunciation of the Temporal Power-His Holiness Likely to Remove to the United States-\$15,000,000 to be Subscribed by American Catholics.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

New York, September 24, 1870. The Roman Catholics of this city have been profoundly moved by the recent events in Italy. At a meeting to-day of wealthy laymen and prominent ecclesiastics, the following private dispatch from an American Bishop was read:

"Rome, September 22.—Continue in the good work. The future is dark. In an interview with Antonelli to-day he said that it was impossible to remain here. The Council has been dissolved, but a large number of the members will remain until a programme has been decided upon. The faction in favor of abandoning the temporal power is daily gaining ground, and its formal renunciation may be rendered absolutely necessary by events. Should this be so, it is highly probable that His Holiness will take refuge in the United States. He expresses fears, however, in spite of American assurance, that his presence would lead to excitement and trouble. His resignation is touching.

After the reading of the dispatch a few remarks were made, in which it was admitted that to avoid trouble it would be necessary should the Holy Father take up his residence here to act with extreme caution to prevent needless alarm among the non-Catholic sects.

Highly encouraging reports from different parts of the country were read. Already four million dollars were pledged, and there would be no difficulty in raising the fifteen millions proposed should His Holiness decide to come. This is the good work alluded to in the dispatch.

McMAHON AT SEDAN.

A French officer who escaped to Belgium writes: "To relate what McMahon did is impossible—steel he melted, metal explosive balls, and I don't know what other internal mixtures the Prussians made use of there for the first time appeared to stream off or to rebound from him like hail from a roof. He went to the front seeking death. Leave me, my friends, he said to all who sought to prevent his going forward, 'let me show those Kings, those Princes, who hide behind their masses of men that a marshal of France knows how to fight and when beaten, how to die.'"

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, parts of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Man, being on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting himself, and he is not to be blamed if he errs. Now what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies that your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonial assurances us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possesses strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. If, therefore, it is the antidote to all reason bids us resort when our health is imperiled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or contracted with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which is to be found in that insidious water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, dyspepsia, and all the other serious maladies produced by these insidious elements it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretory organs should be so treated, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the high depends, and it is because the Great Vegetable Invigorant purgative energy and regularly to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

September 1, 1870—1mo.

TO THE NERVOUS.

The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, dizziness, heaviness, weariness, languor of body or mind, &c. Persons of weak constitutions or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment so that the life may become a source of pleasure. MISLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of thousands of persons who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives, for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

September 1, 1870—1mo.

D. A. GIVENS, is now receiving a very large and complete stock of Fall Goods, all of which he will sell at the lowest figures.

September 22, 1870—1w.

GRAND OPENING.

Of all the new styles of MILLINERY GOODS. A. J. WEBB'S. Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Black and Colored Velvets, Velvettes, Goggles, Velvets, Lace, Corsets, Mourning Gowns, &c. &c. Milliners and the Public are invited to examine the largest stock of Millinery Goods in the city before purchasing.

September 22, 1870—2mos.

FRENCH, GERMAN, PRUSSIAN and Continental Goods sold at gold prices, by D. A. GIVENS, September 22, 1870—1w.

W. W. LONGMOOR. W. S. WALL. HOMER LONGMOOR.

Longmoor, Wall & Co.

HAVING formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Furniture, Queensware and Glassware business. We would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Cynthiana and vicinity, to our large and varied assortment of Furniture.

Complete Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Sofas, and everything comprised in a full and complete stock.

Goods delivered free of Charge. China, Glass, Queensware, Looking Glasses, Lamps.

Silver Plated Ware, and Fancy Goods—White China, Gold Band and Decorated Tea-Sets, Dinner Ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Castors, &c., &c.

To great variety—at old time Gold Prices. Special attention paid to the Trade in WALL PAPER.

Of which we endeavor to keep a full and complete stock. We also have a Stock of Hardware, which we will sell at cost, as we wish to close it out.

We are also prepared with a complete Stock of Wood and Metal Coffins, and an elegant Hearse, to attend all Funerals for which we may be called.

August 18, 1870.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

Miss Georgia A. Richardson, will open her Music School, on Monday, September 26th, 1870, being the first Monday after the close of the Harrison County Fair.

TERMS:

Lessons on Piano and Guitar, each per Session of 20 weeks \$25

Use of Instrument for Practising, for 20 weeks, 5

Operate Singing for 20 weeks, 5

Ballad Singing and Theory of Music taught in Classes, Free of Charge.

No deduction, except in cases of illness, protracted beyond 3 weeks.

Miss Richardson's pupils will enter by the Session, she will collect every 4 weeks.

August 18, 1870.

LIFE BOAT.

A Chicago Weekly of Choice, Stirring, and Elevating Literature for old and young. A friend to all true religion and reform. Not sectarian in religion or politics. A paper for the people. Should be in every family in the land. Contains sermons of London's great preacher, C. H. Spurgeon. Contains latest news and market reports up to time of going to press. One of the cheapest and liveliest papers published. Only One Dollar a Year; Six Months, 50 cents; Three Months, 25 cents. Single Copies, 5 cents. Address, E. C. EGLESTON, Editor Life Boat.

September 1, 1870.

Horses Handled and Sold.

JAS. T. NICHOLS,

HAS opened his Stable and Track, 3 1/2 miles West of Cynthiana, on the Raven Creek Pike, and will Train Saddle and Harness Horses, as well as sell cheap as any man in Kentucky.

April 7, 1870.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

LOUGHEAD & PORTER,

DOORS, SASH AND SHUTTER MANUFACTURERS

AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Of Every Description.

No. 22 HANDEL STREET.

West of C. & D. R. Depot.

CINCINNATI, O.

August 18, 1870—1m—3d

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Residence on Pleasant street, West of Main—a Two Story Frame

Dwelling, with all Modern Improvements, Lot Fronting Forty feet, and running back 216 feet. All in good repair.

September 1, 1870.

FOR RENT!

Reverker's Hall, heretofore occupied by Mr. Smith for a School, is now for Rent. It is the best location in the city for a school, and the terms will be easy. For further particulars apply to A. REVERKER.

Aug. 4, 1870—1f.

HUNT & PAYNE.

Platt and Ornamental House and Sign Painting, Corner West and Pleasant Sts., Cynthiana, Ky. Executes every description of Painting and Paper Hanging. Promptly to Order.

July 28, 1870—3mos.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

Can you can Fruits as Cheap as I can

I buy my cans at

J. E. SMITH'S,

He can make more cans than any

body else can in Cynthiana.

Mr. Smith, takes pleasure in announcing, that he has on hand the largest assortment of Tin-ware and Stoves that has ever been on exhibition in Cynthiana—and that he invites the ladies to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

July 7, 1870.

W. W. BEAN Tanner and Courrier,

DEALER IN Leather, Hides and Oil, Fren's & Domestic Calf Skins and Kips Shoe Findings, &c., No. 35, Lexington Pike, COVINGTON, KY.

Market price paid for Hides and Leather the rough. Nov. 26, '68—1y.

H. Kassauer,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Candles, Wholesale and Retail Scott St., bet. Third & Fourth, COVINGTON, KY. (All orders promptly attended to.) June 24/6m.

Lumber! Lumber!

Shingles, Laths, Sash, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

We are now prepared to furnish all the above articles of Greatly Reduced Prices. and as low as they can be bought in Cincinnati.

Being connected with one of the largest manufacturing of Lumber at Saginaw, Michigan, enables us to sell in any quantity cheaper than any other dealer in this city. We have now in our yard 2,000,000

set of seasoned Pine, Poplar and Hemlock lumber.

500,000

Extra "A" No. 1 18 inch sawed shingles, 500,000

cut Poplar shingles, from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. Delivered on board of cars without extra charge.

CHARLES & MATHEWS, Lumber Dealers, No. 68 Pike Street, Covington.

July 1, 1870.

NEW GROCERY HOUSE.

—AND—

A NEW FIRM.

PAUL KING, JR. F. G. ASHBROOK

King & Ashbrook,

Wholesale and Retail

